

The Hong Kong Daily Press.

No. 4757 號七百五十七四第 日三十月正年西勞治

HONGKONG, MONDAY, 16TH FEBRUARY, 1873.

[PRICE \$2 PER MONTH.]

Arrivals.

Feb. 8. ACANTHA, Brit. str., 652, Young, Canton Feb. 7th, General—OLYPHANT & Co.
Feb. 8. ASTRALIA, Brit. str., 3,640, J. S. Murray, Bombay 14th January, Galle 23rd, Penang 25th, and Singapore 1st February, Malls and General P. & O. S. N. Co.
Feb. 8. LUXEMBOURG, Brit. bark, 125, Rasmussen, Bangkok 21st December, Teakwood and Paddy.—S. E. BURROWS & Sons.
Feb. 8. ESKER SWAN, Dan. bark, 361, W. Saxtorp, Singapore 23rd Dec., Timber.—E. SCHULZ & Co.
Feb. 9. YANKEETTE, Brit. str., 784, Corner, Whampoa February 8th, General—SIEGMUND & Co.
Feb. 9. TERRIT, German bark, 630, C. Jensen, Keelung 5th February, 800 tons Coal.—JANSEN, MATTHEWS & Co.
Feb. 9. KENILWORTH, Brit. ship, 666, J. Page, Cardiff 20th August, 1,273 tons Coal—MESSAGERIES MARITIMES.
Feb. 9. REGINA MAIZ, Ned. str., 646, Onwerhand, Newcastle, N.S.W., 21st Dec., 871 tons Coal—D. LAFLAIRE & Co.
Feb. 9. GLENROY, Brit. str., 1,370, Watt, London November 25th, Malta December 7th, Port Said 13th, Tunis 17th, Penang 25th January, and Singapore 27th, General—GILMAN & Co.
Feb. 9. PRIMO, French str., 2,000, Eigofit, Shanghai 7th February, Mails and General—MESSAGERIES MARITIMES.

Departures.

Feb. 8. CRAIGFOORTH, str., for Shanghai.
Feb. 8. SONDAI, for Cebu.
Feb. 8. BLAYWOOD, str., for Shanghai.
Feb. 8. ACANTHA, str., for Shanghai.
Feb. 8. E. H. DREW, for Whampoa.
Feb. 9. LORNA, str., for Swatow.
Feb. 9. LOUIS OF WRIGHT, for Kangon.
Feb. 9. ST. AUBIN, for Saigon.
Feb. 9. EMERALDA, str., for Amoy.
Feb. 9. MALACCA, str., for Yokohama, & Co.
Feb. 9. SUNDIA, str., for Shanghai.

Clearances.

AT THE HARBOUR MASTER'S OFFICE,
FEBRUARY 8TH.
Craighorth, str., for Shanghai.
Blythwood, str., for Shanghai.
Acantha, str., for Shanghai.
Pautzke, str., for Macao.
Emeralda, str., for Amoy.
Noma, str., for Swatow.
E. H. Drew, for Whampoa.
Isle of Wight, for Kangon.
St. Aubin, for Saigon.
Swiftsure, for Manila.
Marie, for Canton.

Passengers.

Per Australia, str., from Bombay, &c.—
For Hongkong.
From Venice—Mr. C. V. Creagh. From Sicily—Miss Field, From Madrid—6 Gun Lasers. From Bombay—Messrs. A. J. Ibrahim and many servants, and Abdool Kader. From Singapore—Messrs. F. W. Swaine, and C. W. Swan, and 7 Chinese.
From Southampton—Misses. F. M. Jones and H. Stethorpe. From Singapore—Mr. S. Motiz.
Per Peking, str., from Shanghai.—
Messrs. Faunce, Mitchell, Blackett, G. Rose, Veinham, Mrs. Bidwell, Mrs. Lasquier, Mrs. Heriot, Mrs. Elford, and Mrs. Joy, and 25 Chinese.
For Aden, str., from Canton.—
For Shanghai—Mr. Brewster.
For Trivandrum—
For Royaria Marie, from Newcastle, N.S.W.—42 Chinese.
Per Glenroy, str., from London, &c.—
For Hongkong—Mrs. steward, Mrs. Dalton, Miss Algar, Misses. Ormiston, Ooch and Goosman. For Shanghai—Mrs. and Miss McKenzie, and Mr. Clark.

Reports.

The French steamship *Pelio* reports left Shanghai 7th Feb., had fine weather and moderate monsoon throughout. The French steamer *Melkion* and English mail passed up to Shanghai as the *Pelio* left.

The Danish bark *Esker Swan* reports left Singapore on December 26th, had light variable winds to Gilope; from whence fine weather to lat. 18° N., then strong N.E. monsoon to arrival.

The Ned. bark *Regina Maria* reports left Newcastle, N.S.W., on 21st December, had very bad weather after leaving; thirteen days after experienced a hurricane from the S.E. and E.S.E., with a very heavy sea, the ship labouring heavily and the ship became nearly a galleon 24 hours; after which moderate S.W. winds, but heavy seas, wind to the S.E. crossed the Equator on 1st January, in lat. 16° S. From there had fine weather, with strong N.E. trades winds to Formosa, Chancie, when got N.E. monsoon to arrival.

The P. & O. steamship *Australis* reports left Bombay January 11th, Galle on the 23rd, Penang on the 28th, and Singapore on 1st February. Left Galle three days after time, the mail being late from Suez, on account of severe winds and calms. The *Australis* had to wait 20 days on leaving Galle, owing to the steamship *Golconde* outside with her engines disabled, and towed her into port. Left Singapore at 7 a.m. on the 1st February, and experienced strong monsoon with very high seas to lat. 14° N.; from thence to Hongkong more moderate weather. No ships sighted during the passage.

The Straits Times published the following report of the P. & O. steamer *Australis*'s run from London to Singapore, Jan. 11th, 1873, with the following additional information from this Post at 7.45 a.m. to-day (Sat.). She left Bom bay at 5 p.m. January 14th, experiencing light variable winds to Galle, arriving at that Port at 12.30 p.m. January 19th. P. & O. Co.'s S. S. *Modon* at anchor in the harbor. The S. S. *Golconde* in the offing with a signal for assistance flying; steamed towards her and found an accident had happened to her machinery; took her in tow and anchored her off the Port and proceeded at 1.55 p.m. While with the *Golconde* in tow, the S. S. *Modon* passed bound to Australia. On leaving Galle the S. S. *Modon* experienced a fresh N.E. monsoon for the first day, and after four hours' rests made for Penang, reaching the port January 26th, at 7 a.m., and leaving at 2.30 p.m. the same day.

(For continuation of Shipping Reports see third page.)

Banks.

HONGKONG & SHANGHAI BANKING CORPORATION.
PAID UP CAPITAL.....\$5,000,000 of Dollars.
RESERVE FUND.....1,000,000 of Dollars.

Court of Directors:
Chairman—T. FRYE, Esq.
Deputy Chairman—S. D. GIBERT, Esq.
R. R. Gillies, Esq.
W. H. Forbes, Esq.
A. Jonet, Esq.
H. Lyman, Esq.

Managers:
Hongkong—John Greig, Esq.
Chief Manager—Shanghai—David McLean, Esq.
London Bankers—London and County Bank.

HONGKONG.
INTEREST ALLOWED.
On Current Deposit Accounts at the rate of
per cent, per annum on the daily balance.

On Fixed Deposits—
For 3 months 2 per cent, per annum.

12.....5.....

LOCAL BANK DISCOUNTS.

Credits—granted on approved Securities, and every description of Banking and Exchange business transacted.

Drafts—granted on London, and the chief commercial places in Europe, India, Australia, America, China and Japan.

James Greig, Chief Manager
Office of the Corporation,
No. 1, Queen's Road East.

10421 Hongkong, 27th November, 1872.

AGRA BANK, LIMITED.

NOTICE is hereby given, that in accordance with instructions received from the Board of Directors, the HONGKONG BRANCH will close its doors on Saturday, 1st February, after which date Messrs. GILLIES & CO. will not act as Agents for the Bank at this Port.

R. HUGHES,
Manager, Hongkong Branch.

2. Queen's Road East, 13th December, 1872.

CHINA TRADERS' INSURANCE COMPANY, LIMITED.

NOTICE.

In conformity with the Special Resolution adopted and confirmed at the Extraordinary Meeting of Shareholders held on the 15th January, 1873, altering Clauses Nos. 180, 181, 182, and 183 of the Articles of Association, to make changes to take effect from 1st January, 1872, the Net Profits of the Company will, from that date, be distributed among the shareholders in proportion to the amount of premia contributed by each.

One-third (1/3rd) to Shareholders generally, according to the number of shares held by each.

Two-thirds (2/3rds) to all contributors, whether shareholders or not, in proportion to the net amount of premia contributed by each.

ADJUSTMENT OF DIVIDEND FOR THE YEAR ENDING 31ST DECEMBER, 1872.

CONTRIBUTORS of business to the above mentioned Company are hereby requested to hand to the Undersigned before the First day of March next, papers showing their contributions for the year ending 31st December, 1872, in order that their share of the divisible profit may be ascertained. Should such Contributors fail to render the returns specified, their accounts will be made up in conformity with the books of the Company.

By Order of the Board.

ED. SHARP & TOLLER,
Collectors
1172 Hongkong, 25th January, 1872.

To be Let.

FURNISHED APARTMENTS, Queen's Road East, Address "T. Z., Daily Press Office, 225 Hongkong, 7th February, 1873.

TO LET.

From 1st January.

TO LET.

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THE CHRONICLE AND DIRECTORY.

For 1873.

NOW READY.

THIS Work, now in the ELEVENTH year of its existence, is ready for delivery.

It has been compiled and printed at the Daily Press Office, as usual, from the best and most authentic sources, and the price has been spared to make the work complete in all respects.

In addition to the usual varied and voluminous information, the value of the "CHRONICLE AND DIRECTORY FOR 1873" has been further augmented by a CHROMO-LITHOGRAPH

FOREIGN SETTLEMENTS OF SHANGHAI.

In addition to a Chromo-Lithograph Plate of the NEW CODE OF SIGNALS IN USE AT THE PEAK; also of

THE VARIOUS HOUSE FLAGS (Designed expressly for this Work);

MAPS OF HONGKONG, JAPAN, and of the

THE COAST OF CHINA;

besides other local information and statistics corrected to date of publication, tending to make this work in every way suitable for Public, Mercantile, and General Offices.

The Directory is published in Two Parts, Complete at \$2; or with the Lists of Residents, Port Directories, Maps, &c., at \$3.

Orders for Copies may be sent to the Daily Press Office, or to the following Agents:

Groves, Messrs. QUELON and CAMPBELL.

Avery, WILSON, NICHOLS & CO.

Forrest, HEDGES & CO.

Nippko, KELLY & CO., Shanghai.

Hart & Co.

Hawke, HALL & HOLZT and KELLY & CO., Shanghai.

Cochrane, HALL & HOLZT and KELLY & CO., Shanghai.

Tientow and Kelly, HALL & HOLZT and KELLY & CO., Shanghai.

Peking, Noguchi, THE C. & J. TRADING CO.

Hiro, Osaka, THE C. & J. TRADING CO.

Yokohama, Meiji, LANA, GANTFORD & CO.

Mr. E. J. Ross, Japan, Gazette.

Singapore, Straits Times Office.

Calcutta, Mr. E. ALGER, Clement's Lane.

GEO. STREET, 30, Cornhill.

Mosses, TRINITY & CO.

BATES, HENDY & CO.

NOTICE.

THE "DAILY PRESS" will in future be issued at 6.30 A.M. The arrangement has been made to meet the views of numerous Subscribers, and it may be desirable to state that the step would have been adopted earlier, but that it was considered advisable to publish at such an hour as would give time for reporting the latest arrivals and departures. This end, will, however, be met by the issue of an extra slip at 1 p.m., with the arrival in the course of the morning.

Advertisements can be received up to 10 P.M. and those sent in the morning can, when desired, interest for the first time in the Shipping Extra.

Hongkong, 24th January, 1873.

BIRTH.

On the 26th Dec., at the "Oak" Acton, Middlesex, the wife of S. LAPRAK, of a daughter.

DEATH.

On the 24th December, 1872, at Bedford House, Holland Street, Kensington, Mrs. JANE, wife of W. H. Brewerton, Esq., Solicitor.

Total.....\$3,623,905

carried Colony of Balambangan. The Sultan of Borneo himself strictly regards this island as the property of Great Britain, and stated such to be the fact during some recent negotiations, adding that any concession of territory, which he made was always considered to be final, and that the cession of Labuan was as a compensation, not as an exchange. The island of Balambangan is not one of the Philippines, nor can it be looked upon as such by the most strained of the imagination, being much nearer to Borneo than the extreme point claimed by Spain as the Philippine Islands, and being separated from the lowest point of the group by the wide straits of Balabac.

The Government of the Philippine Islands will accede to the request of the Italians, which has been referred to them by the Imperial Government of Madrid, in almost certain, inasmuch as they are reduced to the utmost extremity of weakness, and in the event of a second rising of the enslaved and down-trodden native population of the Philippines, they must submit to seeing the whole of this magnificent group pass from their possession, or be willing to hold them as they hold Cuba, by isolated points on the coast.

As already pointed out in previously writing on the subject, British trading interests, especially at Labuan, will undoubtedly be much jeopardized, should the schemes which the Italian and Spanish Governments are maturing be carried out, as if Spain can succeed in annexing a portion, if not the whole, of the Sooloo Archipelago, the trade which now flows to the English Colony will go to Spanish possessions, and the goods can then only come to our markets after paying heavy imposts, instead of as at present finding their way to the free Colony of Labuan. It is probably a knowledge of the political events which are in the womb of the future, and of the apathy which the British Government has manifested with respect to Spanish filibustering in the Sooloo Archipelago, which has discouraged Rajah Bako, and induced him to offer his principality to the Netherlands Government, rather than see it fall into the hands of the Spaniards and Italians. It would be well, seeing how rapidly these schemes are being carried out, that the Government should take some steps before it is too late, to avert a very serious blow to our trading interests in an important and rapidly rising colony. Should the Italians succeed in obtaining their concession, troops will be at once sent out to assist the Spanish in their schemes of further annexation; indeed, it is stated on reliable authority that the transports are ready to sail on receipt of telegraphic advices that the cession has been made.

The Legislative Council will meet to-morrow the 14th instant at 2.30 p.m.

Intelligence has been received by the mail to the effect that the Rev. J. A. Lyle, M.A., who was despatched to the See of Victoria, Hongkong, has declined the appointment.

Among the passengers by the mail steamer we notice the name of Mr. Greagh, Deputy Superintendent of Police, who, we understand, has returned to Hongkong to relieve the man of his leave of absence by a well earned interval of duty.

The London and China Express states that two steamers have been purchased for the China coast trade, the "Debtors and Pecuniary," the former will be put out by Capt. Gibson, and the latter by Captain Moore. The purchases have been effected through the agency of Messrs. Ellis & Co.

The following account, duly certified, of the average amount of Bank Notes in circulation in Hongkong during the month ending 31st Jan., is published in Saturday's "Gazette":—

Oriental Bank Corporation.....\$ 726,325

Chartered Merchant Bank.....370,117

Chartered Bank of India, Australia and China.....515,433

Hongkong and Shanghai Banking Corporation.....2,011,924

Total.....\$3,623,905

HONGKONG AND SHANGHAI BANKING CORPORATION.

Report for presentation to the meeting of Shareholders on the 13th instant:—

To the Proprietors of the Hongkong and Shanghai Banking Corporation.

Gentlemen:—The Directors have now to submit to you a general statement of the affairs of this Company, and balance sheet for the year ending 31st December last.

The net profits for that period, including

\$12,321 brought forward from last account, after paying all charges and deducting interest paid and due, and making full provision for bad and doubtful debts, amount to \$342,250.00, of which, after taking off bills of exchange and Recuperation Fund Directors, there remain for appropriation to new account \$319,277.78.

From this sum, the Directors recommend the distribution of a Dividend of \$7.50 per share, being equivalent to six per cent. for the half year, and will attach thereto a balance of \$3,237.78, they propose to carry forward to the credit of new account.

If this appropriation of profits be confirmed by the Meeting, the Shareholders will be received as Dividend for the year 1872, of \$570,000, or 12 per cent. on the paid-up capital, less \$319,277.78 of undivided profits.

Defendants admitted the charge, and they did not know the water was drunk.

His Worship No: and you did not care to ascertain.

Fixed \$1 each.

OND OFFENDER.

An old offender, Chancery, who has put in several terms of imprisonment with hard labor for his crime, was apprehended by Sergeant Weng-yow at midnight, rambling without a home, and fined \$50, in default three months hard labor. Defendant was also ordered to find two surties, \$25 each, for another six months.

ALLEGED ROBBERTY.

The case in which Private Edward of H. M. 80th Regiment, was charged with the robbery of a box containing \$1,000 a coffee stall in the barracks, on the night of the 5th instant, came on again at 10 A.M. yesterday.

Captain Crugh, of defendant's company, gave it very good character during his two years' service, and the knowledge of him, especially the last year, stating the offence against defendant were few, and were only of a military description, and none of theft.

Sergeant Tymen and the witness Watts, bore a good character in his company. Was a truthful man, and one whose word he could rely on.

The Directors resort to state they have had to make exceptional provision for anticipated losses on doubtful old outstanding, and in consequence, the results of the half year show unfavourably when compared with those previous ones. At the same time, they considerate the proprietors on the continued prosperity of the Company. Its deposits have increased \$2,600,000 during the year, and its general standing was better.

DIRIGENTES.

Mr. S. D. Smeathen has been appointed chairman of the Corporation for the year 1873, vice Thomas Pyke, whose term of office now expires, and Mr. W. H. Forbes has been elected Vice-Chairman.

According to the provisions of the deed of settlement, two members of the Court, Messrs. Pyke and G. C. Waller, were from the direction, but the former, being eligible, offered himself for election. The latter gentleman wished to retire from the Board, and A. F. Head is his successor.

The Directors have elected the Honorable R. Howett to a seat on the Board.

AUDITORS.

The accounts have been audited by the Honorable Phineas Byrnes and Mr. J. W. Mitchell, and the Directors have pleasure in recommending the audit of those gentlemen for another year.

SHANGHAI BRANCH.

Mr. David McLean retires at his own request from the management of the Shanghai Branch, and Mr. Wm. Cameron (late agent at Calcutta, and whom the Directors have every confidence) has been appointed to succeed him. The Directors much regret to lose Mr. McLean's services in China, but they add to state they have made arrangements with him to accept an appointment in the London Office.

T. P. E. Chairman.

Hongkong, 6th February, 1873.

The report of the United States Commission of Indian Affairs states that, exclusive of those under 10 years of age, there are 200,000 Indians within the limits of the United States, of which about 97,000 are civilized, 125,000 semi-civilized, and 75,000 wholly uncivilized. The report is chiefly devoted to a general review of the Indian policy of the Government.

RACE FOR THE "DOUGLAS CHALLENGE CUP".

The race for the Douglas Challenge Cup, and Macao and Hongkong was started on Friday, and ended finally in favor of the "Naomi," the ship which was the most satisfactory, the weather being extremely propitious at the start, and irregular throughout. The time appointed was 2 m.p.m., but up to just nine o'clock there was solid calm in the harbor, and the race was suspended at one time that the boats should be postponed. An hour later the "Naomi" and Macao and "Wing-yow" started, the former being the first to start, and the "Naomi" was the first to finish, having crossed the line shortly after the "Wing-yow," leaving the "Naomi" a little behind. Inspector Gray was examining the marks on the deck doors, and said the "Naomi" had been tampered with by the instrument the Inspector fitted into the marks on the door, the same produced in court.

Mt. Alfred Gray, warden of Victoria Gaol, stated he knew the first defendant, he remembers him as being a soldier, the second defendant, he remembers him as being a sailor, and the third defendant, he remembers him as being a sailor. The "Naomi" was burglarized, and among other things stolen, he identified the coat produced as one that had been taken from a man in the "Wing-yow." The "Wing-yow" was burglarized, and a pair of slippers, a pair of gloves, a pocket knife, a watch, and a chain were taken from the "Wing-yow."

First defendant, he was a sailor, and he was born in the middle of the Man-lung Passage.

Second defendant, he was a sailor, and he was born in the middle of the Man-lung Passage.

Third defendant, he was a sailor, and he was born in the middle of the Man-lung Passage.

Fourth defendant, he was a sailor, and he was born in the middle of the Man-lung Passage.

Fifth defendant, he was a sailor, and he was born in the middle of the Man-lung Passage.

Sixth defendant, he was a sailor, and he was born in the middle of the Man-lung Passage.

Seventh defendant, he was a sailor, and he was born in the middle of the Man-lung Passage.

Eighth defendant, he was a sailor, and he was born in the middle of the Man-lung Passage.

Ninth defendant, he was a sailor, and he was born in the middle of the Man-lung Passage.

Tenth defendant, he was a sailor, and he was born in the middle of the Man-lung Passage.

Eleventh defendant, he was a sailor, and he was born in the middle of the Man-lung Passage.

Twelfth defendant, he was a sailor, and he was born in the middle of the Man-lung Passage.

Thirteenth defendant, he was a sailor, and he was born in the middle of the Man-lung Passage.

Fourteenth defendant, he was a sailor, and he was born in the middle of the Man-lung Passage.

Fifteenth defendant, he was a sailor, and he was born in the middle of the Man-lung Passage.

Sixteenth defendant, he was a sailor, and he was born in the middle of the Man-lung Passage.

Seventeenth defendant, he was a sailor, and he was born in the middle of the Man-lung Passage.

Eighteenth defendant, he was a sailor, and he was born in the middle of the Man-lung Passage.

Nineteenth defendant, he was a sailor, and he was born in the middle of the Man-lung Passage.

Twenty-first defendant, he was a sailor, and he was born in the middle of the Man-lung Passage.

Twenty-second defendant, he was a sailor, and he was born in the middle of the Man-lung Passage.

Twenty-third defendant, he was a sailor, and he was born in the middle of the Man-lung Passage.

Twenty-fourth defendant, he was a sailor, and he was born in the middle of the Man-lung Passage.

Twenty-fifth defendant, he was a sailor, and he was born in the middle of the Man-lung Passage.

Twenty-sixth defendant, he was a sailor, and he was born in the middle of the Man-lung Passage.

Twenty-seventh defendant, he was a sailor, and he was born in the middle of the Man-lung Passage.

Twenty-eighth defendant, he was a sailor, and he was born in the middle of the Man-lung Passage.

Twenty-ninth defendant, he was a sailor, and he was born in the middle of the Man-lung Passage.

Thirtieth defendant, he was a sailor, and he was born in the middle of the Man-lung Passage.

Thirty-first defendant, he was a sailor, and he was born in the middle of the Man-lung Passage.

Thirty-second defendant, he was a sailor, and he was born in the middle of the Man-lung Passage.

Thirty-third defendant, he was a sailor, and he was born in the middle of the Man-lung Passage.

Thirty-fourth defendant, he was a sailor, and he was born in the middle of the Man-lung Passage.

Thirty-fifth defendant, he was a sailor, and he was born in the middle of the Man-lung Passage.

Thirty-sixth defendant, he was a sailor, and he was born in the middle of the Man-lung Passage.

Thirty-seventh defendant, he was a sailor, and he was born in the middle of the Man-lung Passage.

Thirty-eighth defendant, he was a sailor, and he was born in the middle of the Man-lung Passage.

that property shall be punished with transportation for life, or with imprisonment of either description for a term which may extend to seven years, and shall also be liable to fine.

The whole of the law with respect to criminal breach of trust was, his lordship said, compiled in Section 405, and it was worded so as to make a person liable, not merely for criminal failure to perform his trust, but if any person committed in any manner, with property or with the dominion over property, misappropriated it in violation of any legal contract, touching it, committed criminal breach of trust.

After a few remarks upon Sections 407 and 409, his lordship said it was clear that Section 405 referred to the relation between a clerk and his employer.

What the jury would have to determine in this case, was, in the first place, Was the trust breached? And if they were satisfied that the trust was breached, the next question for their consideration was, Did the prisoner commit a criminal breach of trust? And if they were of opinion that he had done so, they would then have to determine whether he had done so as a merchant, or as an agent, or as a trustee. He could impress upon them that it was no excuse for a criminal offence to say that it was done in pursuance of the orders or instructions of another, or that it could only be a crime if the person responsible for it was not satisfied by the actual signature of the Emperor of China; it is impossible to calculate on their application; however high the other officials persons may be who engage themselves in the name of Empire, sooner or later their signatures are sure to be disengaged and discarded, recommended on the most elementary questions. The young Emperor has now attained his majority, and it is with him, and not with the Emperor, that the responsibility of the Emperor's personal intervention shall be measured. The merchants established at Chinese ports are not at ease; it is evident that the Chinese officials are as hostile as those of Japan are friendly to European civilisation. The hatred of the Mandarins blinds them to such extent, that letters received by mail, with the official mind, armament and fortifications are being extortiously carried on. The commercial interests attached to the Far East are too important for the thread of serious difficulties not to cause great concern. It is our business to take care, says a writer in the Monitor, that our negotiators be not led into signing a worthless paper by the intentional abstention of the Chinese Emperor from taking part in the contract, and we ought to act with England with the greatest energy to prevent such a result.

The jury, after a few minutes' animated discussion, asked to be allowed to retire, and withdrew to consider their verdict. The Court remained open till six o'clock, when it adjourned again, and came to their decision. Nearly the whole Square manifested their interest in this notorious case by going over to hear the verdict of the septuagint Jury who heard the case. Up to 6 o'clock they were unable to agree, and the Court adjourned till half-past eight, a rumour being current that eleven of them were for "Not Guilty" and one for "Guilty." Presumably at half-past eight o'clock His Honor Chief Justice Stigges took his seat on the Bench and Mr. Reynardt announced the names of the members of the Jury. The Jury all answered to their names, and, in reply to the Registrar, the foreman, Mr. T. S. Thompson, with an impudent sort of air, as if the reply was a mere matter of course, said, in a clear decided voice, Not Guilty, and so said all of them. Some of the prisoner's native friends "ruffed" upon hearing this notable verdict. Chief Justice Stigges then addressed the prisoner in the following laconic terms, "Aaron Joshua, you have been very well behaved for the future, will and do honest life," and ordered him to be discharged. Thus Mr. Aaron Joshua is a free man, and the Chartered Merchantile Bank is minus some \$400,000, and an ingenuous public is left to conjecture where in all the world the money has gone, as well as to glorify themselves upon the unique impartiality and immaculate perfection of English law and justice. The jurymen who tried this cause deserve to have their names recorded. Thomas Scott Thompson, former T. C. Morgan, J. L. Jones, E. Lange, G. Gilford, A. Preston, W. de la Camp, J. Campbell, E. Almada, E. de Souza, John Marshall, R. Steven.

We have no doubt these twelve gentlemen did their duty honestly, and returned what they considered a fair verdict according to their lights, but we have not the slightest hesitation in denouncing that same verdict as most gross, flagrant, and palpable miscarriage of justice, and we confess we view with dread the effect upon the trading portion of the native community.

SHIPPING REPORTS.
(Continued from the last page.)

The British steamship *Glory* reports left London on 23rd November. Mailed on the 7th December, Port Said on the 13th, Suez on the 17th, Penang on 25th January, and Singapore on the 27th, experienced a heavy gale from the S.W. and West to Gibraltar; thence to Malta moderate Easterly winds; to Suez had a long windless passage; to the Red Sea on the 1st to 6th vessel took the right hand in the Canal between Port Said and Suez, and lost four blades of the propeller, causing a detention of three weeks. A dock being at the time unavailable was obliged to discharge cargo to fit new blades.

The British bark *Lynx-morn* reports left London on 23rd November. Mailed on the 7th December, Port Said on the 13th, Suez on the 17th, Penang on 25th January, and Singapore on the 27th, experienced a heavy gale from the S.W. and West to Gibraltar; thence to Malta moderate Easterly winds; to Suez had a long windless passage; to the Red Sea on the 1st to 6th vessel took the right hand in the Canal between Port Said and Suez, and lost four blades of the propeller, causing a detention of three weeks. A dock being at the time unavailable was obliged to discharge cargo to fit new blades.

The British ship *Kenshoft* reports left Cardiff on 20th August; crossed the Equator on September 1st, in Lat. 33° N., passed the mouth of the Cape of Good Hope on November 1st, in Lat. 22° S., and was bound for the East on 40° S.; passed St. Paul's on December 3rd; passed through Capo di Gata on December 31st; Gillo on 13th January; Bashee Canal on February 4th; passed Boteh Toba on the 5th; Bro. Brunei on the 8th; had light Southwesterly winds to the Equator; thence to the Cape light Southerly winds, veering to the E., experienced strong and moderate Easterly winds to the Equator; thence to the S.E. with light Southerly winds and calm; experienced a sudden change of wind on 6th Feb., from E. to N., which veered to N.W., accompanied with rain squalls and high N.E. sea. Spoke outside Gillo on November 20th, the ship *Ondokosa*, bound Liverpool to Calcutta, 71 days out; on October 8th, the British bark *John Ross*, 61 days out, bound Liverpool to Mysore, having on board the crew of the British ship *Cord*, burned at sea, bound from Swatow to Brazil.

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THE FRENCH TREATY WITH CHINA.

(From a Paris Correspondent of the *London and China Express*)

The French Government is pre-occupied with the subject of the new commercial treaty with China, and has addressed itself to the Chinese Government, inviting them to express their opinion on the inland duties imposed by the Chinese Government on silk for export to France, and to say what changes they think should be made in this respect. The merchants, moreover, appeals to the Chamber of Commerce, to give their advice not only on the points contained in the Ministerial note, but to express themselves fully upon the whole subject, and say what ought to be done to meet the difficulties of the silk trade, that merchants have been able to place in the conventions signed by Chinese officials, continual difficulties of interpretation as well as of application arising, among all their calculations; hence interminable diplomatic complaints and vexations and disappointments. The English, they say, have the same difficulties, and like us have allowed their treaty to expire, and are negotiating a new convention. Leaving to the Chamber of Commerce the task of compilation, and the demands should be made of the Chinese Government, it is required that so long as troops are not satisfied by the actual signature of the Emperor of China, it is impossible to calculate on their application; however high the other officials persons may be who engage themselves in the name of Empire, sooner or later their signatures are sure to be disengaged and discarded, recommended on the most elementary questions. The young Emperor has now attained his majority, and it is with him, and not with the Emperor, that the responsibility of the Emperor's personal intervention shall be measured. The merchants established at Chinese ports are not at ease; it is evident that the Chinese officials are as hostile as those of Japan are friendly to European civilisation. The hatred of the Mandarins blinds them to such extent, that letters received by mail, with the official mind, armament and fortifications are being extortiously carried on. The commercial interests attached to the Far East are too important for the thread of serious difficulties not to cause great concern. It is our business to take care, says a writer in the Monitor, that our negotiators be not led into signing a worthless paper by the intentional abstention of the Chinese Emperor from taking part in the contract, and we ought to act with England with the greatest energy to prevent such a result.

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Extracts.

THE LITERATE BIT.

A pleasant place in the cool winter days of early June "is the Rua Direita at Rio de Janeiro—in memory of the last day of Paraguayan Lopez, the late native of every patriotic Brazilian. Straight, wide, well-paved, containing the two principal hotels, and terminated by the palace of the and the custom-house at the other, the "Straight Street," certainly merits its name as the Oxford-street of Rio de Janeiro, though it must be admitted that Regent-street is very inadequately represented by its offshoot, the Rua do Ouvidor. On a fine afternoon the panorama of the great thoroughfare is not a whit inferior to that of its picturesquely named sister, "the Street which is called Straight," in Damascus. I am still gazing over this alluring prospect, when a deep voice breaks in upon my reflections.

"Senhor, can you kindly tell me the way to the Passport Office?"

The speaker's Portuguese is sufficiently grammatical, but his accent is unmistakably foreign, and a single glance suffices to tell me his nationality. There is no mistaking that firm, open, honest German face, still fresh with the healthy freshness of the Fatherland—very pleasant to look upon, and the yellow unwholesome visages of Rio, which, whether judged by the looks or by the morals of its people, may, fitly be clasped with the Cities of the Plain.

Such characteristic are the spotted lines and bright, cheery, well-filled-out visage of the trim little matron beside him, holding in her arms, with a smile of true motherly pride, a sturdy two-year-old, whose appearance is quite a relief after that of the poor little mosquitoites that are here called by courtesy "children."

"Are you long from home, my friend?" asked I, in German.

"Ach, mein Herr! you speak German!" cries the man with a sudden grin of rejoicing. "Praise be to God! It is long, very long, since we left Germany—sixteen months at the least! and now we are but just returned from the River Plate, and know not a soul in the town; I am right glad to hear the good old tongue again; for, say you this Portuguese is just like this soup—there's not enough in a whole sentence to fill my mouth proper!"

"But now, thank God! we are going home to our own country and our own people," chimes in his wife, holding up her kleine Wilhelm for me to look at; "and, of my free will, we shall never leave it again. Be rest that, Friedrich! never again!"

Friedrich laughs good-humouredly, and gives a slight glance at me, as if to say: "She will have her way, too!"

"Well, I'll tell you what good people," resume I, "you mayn't be able to find your way very easily, and this passport-work is a troublesome business at best; so, perhaps, I had better just go with you, and see you through it all."

The little woman thanks me with a bright smile, and away we trudge along a road which the passport system is nominally abolished in Brazil, but, like most "abolished" nuisances, it takes a wonderful deal of killing. To cut the country without a passport is easy enough, but you must always have one in order to leave it; the empire being in this respect very like an elopement—perfectly easy to get into, but rather difficult to get out of.

On our arrival, we are beset by the usual vexatious delays, and the usual swarms of sharp under-scrappers, offering to remove them "for a consideration," as old Trampot would phrase it; but a judicious mixture of bullying and flattery eventually carries the nitrate through, and Friedrich Hausman, Prussian subject, is committed to the fatherly care of all good official Christians, for his safe transmission to Germany, "with his lady and child."

"Now then," suggest I, as we debouch again upon the Rue Direita, "let us have a cup of coffee together, on the strength of having got everything settled."

The little Frau looks delighted; but Master Friedrich, whose tastes are more convivial than mine, moves no amendment. "Coffee's for those who can get nothing better, mein Herr!" says he, reprovingly; "let us have some beer!"

The tender emphasis laid upon that magic word is the much for me, and I assent at once. We turn into the great eat-at-the-corner of the palace square, and I order coffee for myself, and a full measure of beer for my companion, who, under the influence of the great inspire, waxed expansive.

"Mein lieber Herr," says he to me, "you've been very kind to me, and I should like to show you that I'm not ungrateful. I know that you English are fond of queer stories, and, if you like, I'll tell you one that you've seldom heard the like of."

With this exordium, Friedrich takes a pull of beer that would choke any man but a German, wipes his moustache with a grumb of intense relish, plants his elbows on the little marble table, and begins as follows:

"This thing that I'm going to tell you about, mein Herr, happened when we were a long way up the country, on a tributary of the Parana. It was rough road, especially for Lisbeth (she as for me, I got used to that sort of thing when I served in the Landwehr at home). Just a little bit, you know big enough to put the bony of one's pipe in—village forest all round, thick and tangled enough to hamper an elephant, or make an ant lose his way—the sun roasting you black by day, and the damp turning you yellow at night—nothing to eat but jerked beef, and that so tough that you might have hung yourself with a thin slice of it. And Himmel! how I used to long for a bit of good old German sausage and a can of beer! But, as the saying is, 'Crying won't mend a broken dish,' so I stood it out as best I might; and Lisbeth, she bore it all like a grenadier."

And here honest Friedrich, in the fulness of his heart, leans across the table and treats his wife to a resounding kiss on both cheeks, to the great amusement of the lookers-on; after which refreshment he proceeds with redoubled energy.

"I dare say you'll wonder, mein Herr, what the mischief possessed me to settle in such a place; but I wasn't such a fool as I looked, after all. You see, I had made the acquaintance of a Paraguayan fellow down in Rosario, who had got drunk one night when I was with him, and blabbed out some story of a place (a gold deposit, you know) in a certain spot upon this river, a little above where it runs into the Parana. Well, the next morning, when he found he'd betrayed the secret, he was in a terrible tacking; and the only way he could think of to mend matters was to get me for his partner, and go halves in whatever we found. He might have done worse, too, for it was a tough job, and I can do a good day's work when I like. So away we went to the place, and were as busy as bees for weeks together, shelling, washing, sifting, crushing, and roasting, all day long, till evening I'd be as skin and bone as I was back again at school in the Friedrich-Strasse at Frankfurt-on-the-Oder, with Old Martin Sprenger flogging me every day for bad grammar."

"Well, one evening I was sitting smoking my pipe under a big palm-tree, that grew close to the hut, and enjoying my rest after the hard day's work I had had. Lieschen was in doors, getting supper ready, and my partner was out somewhere or other, so I had it all to myself. It was bright moonlight, and I was just wondering how the old

Friedrich-Strasse would be looking just about that time, when suddenly I heard a crashing and snapping among the bushes, and a man burst out of the thicket close to where I sat, running as full speed, with another man close upon his heels. Just as he passed me, the foremost fellow (whom, I saw to be a negro) tripped over a root, and came smash down on his face; and before he could get to his feet again, the other one was upon him. There was a glint in the moonlight, and then golden almost as rapidly, as they could be plucked and eaten." A brassy basin of clear water, which he had the privilege of examining, was placed on a stand; and though when we thrust in our hands there was found nothing but the water, in a little while a magnificent lotus, or water lily, sprang up there, and lo! its huge blossoms, pink-blushed and fragrant, were before us—mammoth-flowers, eighteen inches in diameter! The spectators were in ecstasy. Young and old, even the natives, who had all seen the wonders before, clapped their hands with delight; only the magician himself was quite taken aback—for there was death for ten men in such a stroke as he had got. I propped up his head, and made him as easy as I could; and he told me, as well as he could speak, that he had been a runaway slave; that he had managed to steal a big diamond and escape meaning to sell it down the river; but that this other fellow had found out the secret, and given chase; and that was how it all happened. Then he put his hand into the breast of his shirt, and fetched out an old rag, tightly twisted up, and all soaked with his blood, and tied it into my hand, saying: "Take it, for I shall never want it again; it's all the thanks I can give you!" And with that, mein Herr, there came a rattle at the door, and he fell back dead; while at the same moment I saw a shadow flitting away among the trees, which, as the moonlight fell upon it, looked wonderfully like my precious partner."

"Now, this was just what I didn't want; and when I saw it, I rather set me a-thinking. Diamonds don't grow on every tree down in Paraguay; and I knew well enough that if I were ever suspected of having a jewel like that about me, my life would be about as safe as a goose's neck between the teeth of a fox. So what was to be done? I walked slowly back to the hut; and when I got there, who should I see but my partner sitting by the fire, and looking as good as if he were in church. But just as I came in, he threw a sharp, searching kind of look at me, just like a custom-house officer opening a big box; and then I felt sure that he knew all about it."

"Manno!" says I, "I've had rather a queer adventure. While I was sitting over there, a man came by running after another, and he caught him up and stabbed him; and I shot the one that did it, and the wounded fellow gave me this diamond in thanks. You see we Germans can do something after all; and with that I unrolled the rag and showed him the diamond."

"Liebheit looked at me across the table with a look that said plainly enough: 'How can you be such a fool?' Manoel gave a wicked grin like a wolf over a dead horse; I saw that he thought me so uplifted by this adventure that I couldn't keep my own secret."

"'Well,' says he, 'this is all very well; what are we to do with it? If anybody gets sent of the thing, our lives are not worth that!'

"Never fear about that," answered I; "I put it where it won't be found in a hurry. Just wait a minute; and I went into the inner room and brought out a little steel match-box, shutting with a spring and the chain on which I carried my sharp knife; and I unrolled the rag in which the diamond was and rolled it up again tighter, and gave it to him, while I fixed the box on to the chain. I saw him give it a pinch, to make sure that the diamond was still inside; and although he tried to look very innocent, there was a twinkle in his eyes which showed me what he was thinking of. Well, I stowed it in the box, and put the chain round my neck, and Manoel got up and went out, saying that he would go to his hut and bring over a flask of aquavitine, and we'd have a justification on the instrument, which soon reduced the reptiles to a state of dreamy quiescence. After performing various daring feats with them, to show the audience that the snakes had in no way been mutilated, he threw a large chicken between them. Both struck at it, and it died in about five minutes."

The tender emphasis laid upon that magic word is the much for me, and I assent at once. We turn into the great eat-at-the-corner of the palace square, and I order coffee for myself, and a full measure of beer for my companion, who, under the influence of the great inspire, waxed expansive.

"Mein lieber Herr," says he to me, "you've been very kind to me, and I should like to show you that I'm not ungrateful. I know that you English are fond of queer stories, and, if you like, I'll tell you one that you've seldom heard the like of."

With this exordium, Friedrich takes a pull of beer that would choke any man but a German, wipes his moustache with a grumb of intense relish, plants his elbows on the little marble table, and begins as follows:

"This thing that I'm going to tell you about, mein Herr, happened when we were a long way up the country, on a tributary of the Parana. It was rough road, especially for Lisbeth (she as for me, I got used to that sort of thing when I served in the Landwehr at home). Just a little bit, you know big enough to put the bony of one's pipe in—village forest all round, thick and tangled enough to hamper an elephant, or make an ant lose his way—the sun roasting you black by day, and the damp turning you yellow at night—nothing to eat but jerked beef, and that so tough that you might have hung yourself with a thin slice of it. And Himmel! how I used to long for a bit of good old German sausage and a can of beer! But, as the saying is, 'Crying won't mend a broken dish,' so I stood it out as best I might; and Lisbeth, she bore it all like a grenadier."

And here honest Friedrich, in the fulness of his heart, leans across the table and treats his wife to a resounding kiss on both cheeks, to the great amusement of the lookers-on; after which refreshment he proceeds with redoubled energy.

"I dare say you'll wonder, mein Herr, what the mischief possessed me to settle in such a place; but I wasn't such a fool as I looked, after all. You see, I had made the acquaintance of a Paraguayan fellow down in Rosario, who had got drunk one night when I was with him, and blabbed out some story of a place (a gold deposit, you know) in a certain spot upon this river, a little above where it runs into the Parana. Well, the next morning, when he found he'd betrayed the secret, he was in a terrible tacking; and the only way he could think of to mend matters was to get me for his partner, and go halves in whatever we found. He might have done worse, too, for it was a tough job, and I can do a good day's work when I like. So away we went to the place, and were as busy as bees for weeks together, shelling, washing, sifting, crushing, and roasting, all day long, till evening I'd be as skin and bone as I was back again at school in the Friedrich-Strasse at Frankfurt-on-the-Oder, with Old Martin Sprenger flogging me every day for bad grammar."

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was to look at. We saw and felt it, and perceived that it was a genuine orange tree, having two imperfectly developed leaves, with a portion of the seed still adhering. In half an hour we ate the mangosteens plucked apparently from this very tree, which had seemed to grow before our very eyes till towered above our heads, budded, blossomed and bore fruits that turned from green to golden almost as rapidly, as they could be plucked and eaten." A brassy basin of clear water, which he had the privilege of examining, was placed on a stand; and though when we thrust in our hands there was found nothing but the water, in a little while a magnificent lotus, or water lily, sprang up there, and lo! its huge blossoms, pink-blushed and fragrant, were before us—mammoth-flowers, eighteen inches in diameter! The spectators were in ecstasy. Young and old, even the natives, who had all seen the wonders before, clapped their hands with delight; only the magician himself was quite taken aback—for there was death for ten men in such a stroke as he had got. I propped up his head, and made him as easy as I could; and he told me, as well as he could speak, that he had been a runaway slave; that he had managed to steal a big diamond and escape meaning to sell it down the river; but that this other fellow had found out the secret, and given chase; and that was how it all happened. Then he put his hand into the breast of his shirt, and fetched out an old rag, tightly twisted up, and all soaked with his blood, and tied it into my hand, saying: "Take it, for I shall never want it again; it's all the thanks I can give you!" And with that, mein Herr, there came a rattle at the door, and he fell back dead; while at the same moment I saw a shadow flitting away among the trees, which, as the moonlight fell upon it, looked wonderfully like my precious partner."

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INSURANCES.

NOTICE
FROM and after this date, the following rates will be charged for SHORT PERIOD INSURANCES, viz.—

Not exceeding Ten days 1 of the annual rates

Not exceeding 1 month 1 do. do.

Above 1 month, and not exceeding 3 months 1 do. do.

Above 3 months, and not exceeding 6 months 1 do. do.

Above 6 months 1 do. do.

NOTICE
ROYAL INSURANCE COMPANY.

FRIDAY, 24th JUNE, 1883.

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